WASHINGTON,

The Charge Against Senator Clayton and Congressman Edwards, of Arkansas.

THE COINAGE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Charles Hale, the New Assistant Secretary of State.

WHOLESALE KU KLUX MURDERS.

Cuban Recognition and Spanish Slavery in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872. Misconduct.
The Senste proceedings were duller than ever to

The Senate proceedings were duller than ever today. Mr. Summer consumed a considerable amount
of time in the presentation of petitions on behalf of
his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the importance
of most of them being measured by their length.
The senior Massachusetts member is an adept at
the art of maxing a little go a long way in the way
af petitions. After he got through there
was nothing worthy of note till Mr.
Sect made a report relative to Arkansas
matters from the Join. Committee on the Insurance. ionary States. This is a new edition of the War of the Roses, and proves in this case that the old cage might prontably be reversed, for this sort of ose could not smell more foul whatever name it night be called. Mr. Clayton was indicted for suing a false certificate of election as Governor to on. John Edwards, now sitting in the House from the Third Arkansas district. Senator Scott reported that alleged outrages were brought before the committee; an investigation was asked; an examination was had of two ex-federal officials whose removal Clayton had secured, and the committee concluded that their statements showed there was nothing which the committee was justified under its powers in inquiring into. Yet the charges made were so damaging to the character of the Senator and of stative Edwards that they deemed it a duty to report the same to the two houses, so that both both houses could order one for its own honor and security. The hint was a broad one that an investigation was needed. Senator Clayton at once rose and asked that the report be taken up. The Senato first set the amnesty discussion for Monday, and then agreed to the Arkansas Senator's motion. Mr. layton proceeded to read an a long and agenious defence of his course, winding up with a request for a Committee of Investigation, which, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Iowa, was granted. The whole affair appears to e a decent job of whitewashing-very much, ineed, on the part of both factions. After this was imposed of Messrs. Sprague and Anthony made peeches on behalf of their State in presentation to nation of Franklin Simmons' statue of Roger filliams, and at the close the Senate adjourned.

The House Debate on the Colouge Bill. There was somewhat of an improvement in the Representatives this morning. The proceedings were epened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Sois, streat. In accordance with the custom of the Jewish religion he remained covered during prayer. mong other favors which he asked of the ighty was that the hand might be paralyzed that should attempt to deface the constitution of the United States for sectarian purposes, and no ibanked the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the toleration of the age.

The journal was long and stupid, but as the in-

evitable bills and resolutions of Monday must be re-borded the reading had to be endured. Mr. Kelley, Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Coinage, eights and Measures, reported a bill relative to Mints, Assay Offices and comage of the United ates. This bill, Mr. Kelley tells us, is not one of his pet measures, but one which the necessities of ase demand. It is, however, one in which his State would naturally feel a deep interest, since the with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms and quantity, shall purchase the metal principal metals. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, found this usual peg upon which to hang an amendment. He objected to the limitation of five years put upon the term of office of the Director of the Mint. Barfield took occasion to pay a neat little compliment to the Civil Service Commission by ending its work in guarding "the front door". dmissions to office; but deprecated the omission to ecurely guard "the back door"-removals from of-He approved the proposed tenure of five years as being a step in the right direction. Mr. Potter, of New York, propounded a number of questions to Mr. Kelley as to the general features of the bill in a somewhat pedantic style, which Mr. Kelley disposed of summarily. Mr. Potter objected that there was no need to provide either base or other coin until the government was ready to use it, and was particularly severe upon the practice of degrading our coin. The bill was then considered in the House, as In Committee of the Whole, under the five minute rule, and was discussed by Messrs. Holman, Willard, Maynard, Kelley, Garfield and Dawes. Mr. Garfield, with most commendable zeal for a beginner as chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, obries. Mr. Dawes insisted upon an adjournment until morning, that the subject of saiaries might be con-

The Committees Not Yet Working.
The several committees do not yet appear to have got into working order after the holiday excitements of their members. The Ways and Means and Appropriations in the House were the only ones that transacted any business. The former considered a batch of bills relating to Chicago, asking relief from settlement of accounts and adjustment of balances on account of papers, &c., being destroyed by the great fire. That calamity may, it seems probable. be made, like charity, to cover a multitude of sins. The Committee on Appropriations agreed to report bills to the House covering appropriations for the Post Office Department and for legislative purposes. The former will bring on a sharp discussion over

The former will bring on a state discussion of the President's alleged maileasance.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will, probably on Thursday, consider the Cuban question. They have before them so much of the President's message as relates to the subject of Representative Oox's resolution recognizing the behigerent rights of the Cubans; the President's message, transmitted nearly three weeks ago, enclosing copies of in-structions to naval commanders, and the corredence relative to the abolition of slavery in the

spondence relative to the abolition of slavery.in the Spanish West India colonies.

It is supposed that the Committee on Elections will, at the end of next week, take definite action on the contest between Cessna and Myers, of

The Ku Klux Murders in the South. Senator Scott and Representative Poland will post to their respective bodies from the joint Com-mission on the condition of the insurrectionary States. This will be accompanied by the major mission on the condition of the insurrectionary states. This will be accompanied by the major portion of the testimony taken. That taken, however, by sub-committees in Georgia and Florida, alabama and Mississippi is not yet all printed, and will not be ready for three or four weeks. The summary of outrages, which will be included in the majority report, will, however, sufficiently indicate its character. In Madison county, Alabama, the commanding officer of the United States forces for that district gave it as his geliberate conventer. district gave it as his deliberate conviction from evidence which he offered that seventy murgers had been committed in that county alone by the Ru Klux during the year past. Most of those libed were colored men. In Livingston county

Miselscippi, the Sheriff resigned from inability to enforce the laws, giving as evidence refers the enforce the laws, giving as evidence before the sub-committee statements which went to prove that within a year at least fifty colored men had been murdered. As many and more murders of a simi-lar character are cited as having occurred in differ-ent counties of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina during a period of from one to two years past. It is the opinion of the ma-jority of this committee that the political murders in the South may be estimated by the thousand.

The Louisiana Troubles and Congress.

The resolution offered by Mr. Coughian, of California (republican), in the House of Representatives yesterday, instructed the Judiciary Committee to ascertain and report at an early day whether any United States Commissioner or other civil of-ficer of the United States has, under color of any act of Congress, or otherwise, interfered with or at-tempted to obstruct the organization or business of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and em-

pending, the resolution went over, under an objec-tion, but will be pressed to a vote next Monday.

Cubinet Meeting.

Cubinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting to day all the members were present excepting the Postmaster General. The business considered was of no more than ordinary importance. Mr. Akerman, whose resignatakes effect from to-morrow, was present. There was very little conversation on e.ther Spanish or Louisiana affairs, it being considered that at the present time no necessity exists for the formal consideration of those matters beyond what is aircady known to the public. At the close of the Cabinet session, which lasted over two hours, several of the members attended Mrs. Grant's first reception of the

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Charles Hate, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Hale, who is nomi-nated in the place of J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned, was formerly Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, and is now a member of the Massachusetts State

the Rothschild Syndicate Proposition Not

The stories in circulation, based upon cable despatches from Eugland, to the effect that the houses of Rothschilds and Jay Cooke & Co. have made a proposition to fund \$600,000,000 of the new loan, and furthermore to the effect that the visit of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to Phila-delphia was mainly to confer with Mr. Cooke upon the details of the proposed loan, which have agitated financial circles lately, have been ascertained upon inquiry in high official quarters to be so far unfounded in fact as to be practically untrue.
The government has made no negotiations nor does
it entertain any negotiations looking towards the result indicated in the despatch from London—a despatch that is well understood to have been an advertising expedient. Any future Syndicate will rest upon a larger and broader basis than the one Philadelphia and the National Convention.

It is announced that the next National Republican Convention for the nomination of President and the efforts of St. Louis merchants to bring it to that city, and that a majority of the committee are already committed to the selection of the city of Brotherly Love. Those who speak with anything like authority say that the name of the city is a harbinger of peace, and a disunited party must be avoided at all hazards. The Southern members are poor and Senator Trumbull has been entrusted with \$4,500 to defray travelling expenses of the mendicants, provided they will vote for St. Louis instead of Philadelphia. The delegates from North Carolina and Alabama have sold out in advance and favor Philadelphia, for which city they are not only dedged to vote, but to use their influence to secure the votes of other Southern members of the com-

The Sutro Tunnel. The report of the Satro Tannel Commission was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The Com-missioners report that the tunnel is entirely feasible, and may be constructed in less than two and a half years, at a cost of about four and a half millions. They believe that the Comstock Lode is a true fissure vein continuing downward indefinitely, and express the opinion that while the tunnel is not a necessity for ventilation or drainage, yet any scheme which promises increased economy in working the mines and rendering valuable the vast amount of the now worthless low grade ores in the Comstock Lode becomes of national importance. Whether the Sutro Tunnel project fulfils this condition of economy depends on the efficacy of the methods now employed in Germany and other countries of Europe for the concentration and prontable working of low grade ores. On this point the Commission has not in this country by commends the Sutro Tunnel to favorable consideration as an exploring work for deep mining.

The Ohio Senatorship. George W. Morgan, a member of the United States House of Representatives, was nomi-nated by acclamation at Columbus, Ohio, last night, by the democratic Legislative caucus, as their can-didate for United States Senator.

National Bank Statistics.

The abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of the national banks in the city of New York at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th, shows their resources were \$425,880,000, including specie on hand, \$23,000,000; legal tender notes, \$22,500,000; Clearing House certificates, \$14,500,000; capital stock, \$72,000,000; individual deposits, \$203,651,000; number of banks, 51. The condition of the national banks of Philadelphia on the same day was, resources, \$87,250,000, including specie, \$750,000; legal tender notes, \$6,000,000; Clearing House certificates, \$1,780,000; capital stock, \$16,735,000; individual de-posits, \$41,000,000; number of banks, 29.

Gooding vs. Wilson-The Indiana Fourth Congressional District.

Judge D. S. Gooding, of Indiana, and ex-United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, under Andrew Johnson, is now here, claiming that he was fairly elected to Congress from the Foarth Congressional district of Indiana, and counted out. He was before the House Committee on Elections to-day

contesting the right of Hon. J. M. Wilson (republican) to the seat.

Smallpox in Italy.

A private letter, dated Messina, December 9,

Almost every city in Italy is injected with small-pox. In Messina a large portion of the lower classes are attacked and many of them die. The Health Gilicer gives clean bills of health, but since the 7th inst. the American and British Consuls, after a consultation, agreed to enter in their bills of health that smallpox cases have occurred in the city, some of which have terminated fatally. The other Consultation has terminated fatally. The other Consultation in the city, some of which have terminated fatally. The other Consultation is a single form the consultation of the processary, as, in their opinion, the disease was raging over the whole Continent of Europe. The suip-of-war Brooklyn sailed from here for Naples about the 17th uit. She is still in that port, with Admiral Boggs on board. The Saco, Captain Perry, is also at Naples, fluting out to go to China through the Canal of Suez.

The Indian Pension Frauds-Arrest of Judge Wright.
Washington (Jan. 8) correspondence of the Boston
Advertiser.
John W. Wright, whose connection with the In-

dian pension and bounty frauds has made him notorious, was arrested at his residence in this city about noon to-day by a United States Deputy Marshal from New York, and left in custody for that city this evening. The charge on which the indictment has been found and the arrest made is a violation of the act of 1823 by a conspiracy to fraudulently obtain money from the government, and an officer left New York yesterday for Fort Smith, Ark, with warrants for the arrest of Alexander Ciapperton, Wright's partner in crime. The Judge will be arraigned at once on his arrival in New York, and will probably be able to give ball for his appearance for trial in April. The indictment was found and the trial will be hele in New York for the reason that the conspiracy was completed there, the payment of the checks frandulently obtained having been made at the Sub-Treasury in that city. The indictment was found by the United States Grand Jury at its recent session, and the evidence is said to amount to a conviction. Wright has retained as his counsel R. T. Merrick, of this city, and Mr. Christie, of Connecticut, a law partner of J. W. Wright, Jr. The Interior Department continues in the meantime to prosecule its search for evidence which will authorize a civil suit against Wright on his \$100,000 bond, and a special Commissioner leaves this city for Fort Gibson to-morrow on this mission. In this connections Marshal from New York, and left in custody for

tion General Shanks' resolution, adopted by the House this afternoon, instructing the Indian Committee to inquire into all matters connected with the payment of annuities, pensions and bouncies to the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians, with power to send for persons and papers, is more than usually significant.

Mr. Col'ax Will Not Decline a Renomination for the Vice Presidency.

(From the Baltimore American, Jan. 9.)
It is announced that Mr. Coltax has feit himself constrained, by the earnest request of his friends, to so far yield his private wishes in regard to reterm of onice as to say that, while he cannot ask for a renomination, nor be regarded as antagonizing the able men whose names have been suggested, he would feel it to be his duty to obey the voice of those who represent the party whose principles he has for so many years vindicated and supported, and if they piace him in nomination for the Vice Presidency at the approaching Republican National Convention he will not refuse to accept of the nomination. While he has sincerely desired to be excused from further public service he has at no time said that he would refuse to accept of the nomination. This is authoritative, and is considered by the friends of Mr. Colfax satisfactory, and it is an nounced they will present his name to the Convention. for a renomination, nor be regarded as antagonizing

FOATY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1872. Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., presented several petitions for the passage of the Supplementary

Civil Rights bill. Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of New York, presented the petition of lace importers of New York for an alteration of the customs laws.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition for an appropriation for the beneft of the heirs of Dr. Morton, of Boston, on account of his discovery of ether; also a memorial of the American Temperance Mission for a national prohibitory naw.

Bills Reference as follows:

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Supplementary to the Supplemental Civil Rights act of Fobruary 23, 1871, providing that the Circuit Court for any judicial district in which at any time the Circuit Judge or designated District Judge shall hold Court for the purposes of the said Civil Rights act snall be deemed the Circuit Court mentioned in the second and thisteenth sections thereof; appropriating \$300,000 for the crection of a government building in Trenton, N. J., limiting its entire cost, together with the site, to that amount; authorizing the appointment of superintendents of national cometeries.

By Mr. Trumenul, (rep., of II.—To amend the

building in Trenton, N. J., limiting its entire cost, together with the site, to that amount; authorizing the appointment of superintendents of national cemeteries.

By Mr. Trenton, (rep.) of hi.—To amend the Bankruptey act; also a bill to defray the expenses of District Judges from other districts while holding District or Circuit Courts in the Northern district of New York.

By Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas—To enable honorably discharged solders and spilors and their wijows and orphans to acquire homesteads.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A SENATOR.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., made a special report from the Joint Ru Kiux Committee, involving a question of privinege. He said that the committee, in micestigating the condition of affairs in Arkansas, had found that no Ku Kiux outrages were alleged to have occurred in that State for more than two years; but incidentally testimony had been given by two wincesses from Arkansas, named Wheeler and Whipple, i aplicating one of the Senaters from that State (Clayton) and a member of the House (Edwards), which evidence the committee thought it their duty to lay before the Senate, so that the Senator implicated might have an opportunity, if he chose, to move for an investigation.

The testimony charges that Mr. Clayton, when Governor of Arkansas, made a bargain with the democratic members of the Legislature to disregard the regular returns of election for member of congress in the district now represented by Mr. Edwards and to give Mr. Edwards a certificate of election, although Mr. Boles was really elected, and that the consideration for this was the promise of the democrate to vote for him for United States Senator.

Mr. Cott, in submitting the report, said that if the charges were found to be true it would be the duty of the Senator was a fit persess to hold a seat in the Senate, and that if, on the contrary, they were untrue the Senator was a fit persess to hold a seat in the Senate, and that if, on the contrary they were untrue the Senator was a fit persess to hold a seat in t

in conclusion he asked the Senate to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against him.

On motion of Mr. Wright a resolution was

adopted to refer the matter to a special committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report upon the charges of Senator Crayton.

Clayton.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the pending joint resolution (Mr. Sumner's) to limit the President to one term, and would address the Senate on the subject, Mr. Morkill, (rep.) of Vi., moved to take up the concurrent resolution accepting the statue of Roger Williams, presented by the State of Khode Island.

Mr. Spriague, (rep.) of R. L., then. in a brief address, presented the statue, in the name and on behalf of Rhode Island.

Mr. Antiony, (rep.) of R. L., delivered an address on the same subject, and the concurrent resolution was adopted.

on the same subject, and the concurrent resolution was adopted.

Mr. Trurman, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to take up the pending resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwalte, of Alabama, to a scat in the Senate pending the investigation of the question of the vanidity of his election; and in response to a question by Mr. Conking, said it was the unanimous juagment of the Committee on Elections that the resolution should pass. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., called up the resolution to pay Fester Biodgett, of Georgia, late contestant for a scat in the Senate, the compensation usual in such cases.

Mr. Thurman said that the investigation had convinced him that the resolution was in accordance with the precedents.

winced him that the resolution was in accordance with the precedents.

Mr. Tiprox, (rep.) of Neo., opposed the resolution.
The resolution was adopted.

At ten minutes before three o'clock P. M, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1872.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Soia, of the Portuguese synagogue, and Professor of Oriental Literature in the McGill Uni-Processor of Oriental Literature in the McGill University, at Montreal. The reverend gentleman returned thanks that the great evit of war had been avoided, and he prayed that the words of the Chiel Magistrate of the Union may be realized, and that the example thus set may be everywhere followed, so as to restore to the productive industry of the world the millions of men now engaged in training and preparation for war. He asked a blessing upon those two nations which had thus proclaimed the glad tidings of peace to the world, and that they may be drawn yet nearer to each other in mutual esteem and confidence, not merely for their own welfare, but for the blessing of all the families of the earth, to which they are the hope and the teachers of liberty and enlightenment.

FETTIONS PRESENTED.

From a large number of dealers in tobacco of Dutchess county, New York, for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco; from the savings banks of Hartford, Conn., for a repeal of the tax on savings institutions.

Mr. Crebs, (dem.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the

unactured tobacco; from the savings banks of Harttord, Conn., for a repeal of the tax on savings institutions.

Mr. Carbs, (dem.) of Il., introduced a bil for the
improvement of the Great Wabash and the survey
of the Little Wabash rivers. Referred.

Mr. Poland, frep.) of Vi., from the select Committee on Insurrectionary States, made a report in
part, stating that testimony had been taken before
a sub-committee, which impeached the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas,
and affected the right of his seat and of Representative Edwards, of Arkansas, and that a resolution
had been adopted that these cases should be brought
to the attention of the respective houses. He moved
that the testimony in the case of Edwards be referred to the Committee on Elections. It was so
ordered.

Mr. McCrart, (rep.) of Jowa, from the Committee
of Elections, on the Virginia contested election case
of McKenzie against Braxton, made report that
Braxton, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee
on Colnage, reported a bil revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and colnage of the
United States, and asked that it be put on its passage.

The reading of the bill, which is quite voluminous,

Third States, and asked that it be put on its passage.

The reading of the bill, which is quite voluminous, having been completed, Mr. Kelley proceeded to explain the bul and the necessity of its passage. It was a codification of the existing laws, revised and amended in conformity with the views of those bost acquainted and most familiar with the subject.

Mr. Potter, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired whether the bill made any change in the standard weight or value of gold or silver coins.

Mr. Kelley—it does not.

Mr. Potter—boes it provide for coins of a different kind from those now existing?

Mr. Extley—it does not.

Mr. Potter—boes it preserve the same silver and gold devices as the coinage now in use?

Ar. Kelley—Precisely. 1 would have to have

made our comage to conform to the French standard, taking the gramme as the unit, but I did not see at liberty to impress my personal views upon the general law.

Mr. Petters said he did not see the necessity of legislating on the subject of comage when the country and had no comage in circulation for the last ten vears, and was not likely to have it for ten years to come; but if they were to go into the subject of comage he protested against the issue of base coin, such as the copper and mickel cents—the latter not representing a tenth of their face value—and which had been established only for the personal profit of some parties in Pennsylvania, who had a monopoly of the article, and who made a profit of 600 per cent on it.

Mr. Kelley remarked that the clause providing for nickel cours might be struck out of the oil.

Mr. Fotter asked whether Mr. Kelley would vote to strike it out?

Mr. Kelley said be would not, for the bill simply adopted the collage now in use, and if the five cent nickel co is were struck out there would be no provision for five cent coms.

Mr. Garrield, irep.) of Ohio, expressed the hope that the time would bone come when there would be no longer any tokens of value, either metal tokens or paper tokens, but real money.

The House proceeded to consider the bill by sections, for amendment, as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox to the chair.

Mr. Mayxard, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to amend the first section, which provides for the appointment of a Director of the Muit, by striking out the words "who shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate."

Mr. Garrield, prep. of the iron door, by which appointments are to be made, while it left the back door for removal wide open. This bill proposed to close the back door, as respects the office in question, and he, therefore, was opposed to the amendment by striking out only the words, "unless sooner removed, &c."

After Garrield, prep. of Vt., moved to am

Mr. MAYNARD accepted that as a substitute for his own.

The House, however, rejected it.

Mr. Garfield movel to strike out the twelfth section, which increases the salaries, fixing them as follows:—Director of the Mint, \$5,500, with necessary traveling expenses; superintendents at San Francisco and Philadelphia, \$5,000 cach; assayers, melters, refiners and comers, at San Francisco and Philadelphia, \$3,500; saperintendents at Carson City and other mints, \$3,500; saperintendents at Carson City and other mints, \$3,500; assayers, melters, refiners and colners of Carson City and other mints, \$3,500; high properties of the research of the salaries to the present rates, except as to the injector of the Mint.

Mr. Kurchard, besented to the reduction of the salaries to the present rates, except as to the injector of the Mint.

Mr. Burchard moved to reduce the salary of the Mr. burchard moved to reduce the salary of the

Director to \$5,000.

Mr. Dawss advocated the amendment and opposed all increase of salaries of officers. He wished the House to scrutinize the bill narrowy in that view, and he moved therefore that the House ad-journ so that the question might be carefully con-sidered to-morrow. The House then, at fifteen minutes to four o'clock, adjourned.

THE JOSEPH DOWLING HOP.

Brilliant Gathering at the Academy of Music. One of the most enjoyable hops of the season took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The after the well-known Judge Dowling. The officers of the association are:—President, Mr. George A. Osgood; Vice Presidents, Judge Gunning S. Bedford and James E. Jones; Secretaries, John M. Coman and Assistant District Attorney John R. Fellows; Treasurer, Morgan Jones.

The decorations were neat and elegant. The par-

quet was floored over, as usual, and, at the edge, at short intervals, were large urns containing bouquets of most beautiful flowers. The back of the stage was set with a very beautiful scene.

The private boxes were all filled with elegantly

dressed ladies and their polite attendants. In one

dressed ladies and their polite attendants. In one of the proscenium boxes were Mr. Fellows and a marty of damily, while Super.niendent Kelso and a party of distinguished friends occupied another on the opposite side of the stage. The balcony boxes were all taken, many of them containing ladies in half evening dress, who came to look on.

The assembly present was composed in a great measure of people well known in political circles. Superintendent Kelso was everywhere at once, his oright eyes searly bulging out of his nead with excitement and his big diamond flashing wildly and the exciting scenes around it. There were Harry Palmer, looking as next as a new plu, or neater, and Mr. Jacob Zimmerman, who still wore the grave expression of countenance produced some days ago by the check speculator who bought a box at Nibio's with a bogus check. Among the other prominent gentlemen present were Senator Genet, Warden John Stacom, Christendard who bought a box at Nibio's with a bogus check. Among the other prominent gentlemen present were Senator Genet, Warden John Stacom, Chris Connor, Judge Dowling, Mr. Pyne, Captain Kennedy, Mr. John J. Bradley, Mr. Alexander Stetson, Mr. Daniel Slote, Mr. Richard M. Tweed, Mr. Charies Delmonico, Mr. Joseph Dempsey, Mr. Abe H. Hummel, Mr. Jonn E. Breenan, Mr. Joseph Shandley, Mr. Bixby and many others. The music was furnished by Gratulla's two bands.

At one o'clock a large addition to the company was made by the appearance of many celebrated representatives of the stage, principally of the lemale sex. They were all eleganty attired, and their diamonds were magnificent and worth fabulous amounts. They were the centre of attraction during the evening and added much to the pleasure of the male attendants of the bail.

Daucing was indulged in until an early bour this

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society met last evening at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth street. As usual, it was a secret meeting and reporters were excluded. The ollowing report of the proceedings was, however, rathered :- James B. Nicholson, being father of the council, presided. Some fifty memoers were present. After the general routine business was transacted a number of new members—most of them men distinguished in the mercantile and professional world—were elected. Among the number were William H. Vanderbilt, General George B. McClellan, Robert B. Roosevelt, Wm. Buther Duncan, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Warden Thomas S. Brennan, John Savage, George Ticknor Curtis, Wm. F. Havemeyer, I. W. England, James McLean, Clarkson N. Potter, M. C.; Commodore C. K. Garrison, Samuel Boardman, John D. Van Buren, James M. Thompson, John McClave, James Gumbleton, Judson Jarvis, Charles Loew, Judge Koch. Augustus Schell was elected Grand Sachem.

Preparations were also made for an election of Sachems at the first meeting in February. It was announced that there were three vacancies. These vacancies were made by the retirement of Sweeny, Hall and Connolly. It was also generally understood that the General Committee elected Thursday night will not be recognized. council, presided. Some fifty members were pres-

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR REFORMERS.

MAHONOY CITY, Pa., Jan. 9, 1872. The following has been issued:-

The following has been issued:—

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Convention called to meet at Williamsport on the third Tuesday in January to nominate labor reform candidates for State officers is hereby postponed until atter the meeting of the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, which is to be held on the 21st of February.

The Executive Committee of the State Labor Thion will meet at the State Capital Hotel, Harrisbury, on Friday, February 9, to e.ect delegates to the Columbus Convention.

Signed by John Sing, Schuylkill; T. H. Grevy, Lycoming; C. Ben Johnson, Schuylkill; Guy C. Herian, Lycoming; John H. Powell, Luzerne; Richard Williams, Luzerne; H. L. Aker, Montgomery; F. Ni. Benedict, Lancaster; Joseph F. Knife, Dauphin, William E. Bevan, Carbon, members Executive Committe State Labor Union.

PATAL ACCIDENT NEAR UNION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1872. A terrible accident occurred near Union, Broome daughter and daughter-in-law started from that to go home with a norse wagon. On their way home they had to cross a bridge about ten feet high. On this bridge the horse commenced kicking, and backed the wagon off the bridge, throwing the occupants out. The horse also fell off the bridge and upon the tadies.

Mrs. Barnes was instantly killed; three of her daughter-in-law's ribs were broken- and the daughter was very severely injured.

COMMODORE KIDD AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHREEPSIE, N Y., Jan. 9, 1872. rrived here to-day with a party of ladies and gentiemen, on a visit to the Poughkeepsie Iceboat Asso-ciation. They enjoyed a ride on the ice this atter-noon, and to-night the Commodore is being ban-queted by the Association. Other festivities will follow to-morrow.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872, Master Merrill has been ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. L. Assistant Surgeon Forney and Master Christopher are ordered to the Prolic. As-sistant Surgeon Bielby and First Assistant Engineer Price are ordered to the Mahopac. First Assistant Engineer Seasnerd is ordered to the Worcester. Secon Assistant Engineer Hallibau is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Last Act in the Tragedy of James Fisk, Jr.

THE OBSEQUIES AT BRATTLEBORO

A Quiet Funeral and a Mournful Follow-Weather and Deep Gloom-Sermon by the Chaplain of the Ninth.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan 9, 1872. "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," saith the Holy Scripture. Only a few days ago James Fisk, Jr., the boldest and one of the most ecessful of all the speculators of modern time, an anomally-if it be not disrespectful to use the words-in the nineteenth century, was in the highest possible enjoyment of physical health.

To-day his robust frame has been left to moulder in the dust from whence it came. Successively an errand boy, a waiter, pedier, dry goods dealer, broker, railroad proprietor and manager of the fortunes of a hundred different enterprises, he rapidly sprung into deserved notoriety before the world. For a while he exercised a controlling influence over many of his competitors in business life, and how he succeeded the world knows better than I can detail here. Prominent as are said to have been many of his social vices, his virtues were so strikingly exhibited that to use an expression of the chaplain of to-day, "There was an equipolse between them."

As has been stated, Colonel Fisk's remains arrived

at Brattleboro last evening, and remained all night in the Revere House, in this town. This morning

THE FUNERAL.

The day opened drearily enough. In and about the streets there was a crispiness of atmosphere and of greetings, too, such as befitted a funeral. Everybody were a long face and all the deacons were attired in white chokers, as belitted the solemnities of the occasion. The young ladies even were lugubrions in their manners. All the boys were black jackets, and the infants in carriages cried as they were propelled along the chilly streets. A very large representation appeared from the suburban towns, the members of which learned sadly the ways and manners of the people by woom they were surrounded. At anylight, half frozen at their exposure out of doors, many sought admission to the hotel, but that cara-vansary was already packed to overflowing, and it

any light, half frozen at their exposure out of doors, many sought admission to the hotel, but that caravansary was already packed to overflowing, and it was not deemed expedient to gran' their requests. To oblige the multitude, nowever, the body of Colonel Fisk was removed at nail-past ten o'clock to the Bapist church, where at eleven o'clock visitors were admitted. For the two hours preceding the opening of the religious services there was a constant stream or lookers on passing up the right isle and down the left, one behind the other, and almost awe stricken at the realization of the sight which they were about to witness. Many of them were

OLD PRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

of Mr. Fisk in his younger days, and they were all prollife of reminiscences of the past. "Wnv," said one, "people talk about Jim Fisk having been such a confounded raseal. I tell you it is no such thing. He used to help everybody who really deserved assistance round about here, when he could do so with justice to himself, and was willing to do so, too. The very day before he was murdered an incident occurred which illustrated his character very effectually. Have you heard it? No! Well, the way it comes to be is this:—A man called at the door of the Erie Kaliroan office, on Twenty-third street, on Friday last, and insisted upon seeing Mr. Fisk. Nobody else would do. He must see the Colonel. He was ushered into the private office and granted a private audience. "I am a Sing Sing convict, sir,' be said. 'I was sent to prison for four years, and by good conduct I shortened my term by six months, Yesterday I was discharged and I want to get to my nome in Buffaco. Will you please give me a pass? The Colonel inquired for proofs of the story, and, satisfied that the felhow was telling the truth, he burst out with the interrogation:—"Had anything to eat since dinner?" No, sir, nothing.' "Mr. Comer, please fill out a pass to Buffaco for this man and give him \$20. I don't care if such acts do Impoversh have, with a lawe heard narrated today. There are n

ciety are held. The inside of the room was lightly decorated this afternoon. On the organ behind the pulpit there was an inscription in white letters, on black ground:—
"In the misst of Life we are in Death," and the, wa is were gracefully lestooned in black and white. A beautiful rosewood casket, in which were life the remains of Colonel Fisk, had been incovered and deposited before the altar, where it could be seen from all points of the house. Around it were strewn the bouquets, wreaths and anchors of immortelles which had been donated by the friends of the family. The body was attired in full uniform, with bullion epaulets, as Colonel in the New York State Guard, and presented a very lifelike appearance, Although the face seemed somewhat distorted, sellithe general outline of the features was preserved. The Rev. Mr. Flagg, Chaplain of the Ninth regiment, occupied the sacred desk. At his left sat the Rev. Wilsam L. Jenkins, pastor of the Unitarian church of this town, and the military visitors and members of the family occupied the body pews of the house. At precisely one o'clock the exercises were opened by an organ voluntary, blending into an accompaniment to the sentence.

"CAST THY BURDEN UPON THE LORD."

which was beantifully rendered by a select cnoir. The Rev. Mr. Jenkins then read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The choir sang a hymn, commencing.

My God, thank Thee;
May no thought ever deem Thy chastisements severe.

The choir sauga hymn, commencing.

My God, thank Thee;
May no thought ever deem Thy chastisements severe.

This was followed by the delivery of the following address by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, who, like the rest of the officers, appeared in full regimental uniform. It is only fair to state that Mr. Flagg's voice was inaudible in some portions of the church, and that the subjoined report of his remarks is as nearly correct as the accoustic arrangements of the building would permit. Mr. Flagg said:—

CHAPLAIN FLAGG'S SERMON.

ments of the building would permit. Mr. Flagg said:—

CHAPLAIN FLAGG'S SERMON.

The object of my visit to this village is not to pronounce a studied culogy upon the deceased; not to attempt to cover up his faults; not to answer his many viluperative aspersions. I come here as an officer of the Ninth regiment to bay a tribute of respect to a man who has raised the regiment from a comparative state of insignificance to its present proportions. I propose to do what I can toward the reasonable justification of a man whom we of the Ninth regiment all loved and admired. The outrageous tragedy has shown how bad the human heart may be when urged on by revenge and ambition. Secretly, without forethought and in the enjoyment of the most remarkable health and strength, a man is suddenly stricken down while his loins are yet girded for the great contest of life—he is stricken down wholly unprepared, and is denied even the poor privilege of praying on bended knee—a privilege which even the barbarous Arab confers upon his victim. We are called to officiate at the burnal of

A VERY REMARKABLE MAN.

Mr. Fisk was a man of positive qualities. He was generous; he was brave. Such a man is often unappreciated by the generation in which he lives, and Mi. Fisk's experience attests the truth of this axiom. He was not appreciated by the communities in which he lived, even as Shakspeare was not appreciated until long after his death. Mr. Fisk was a person of superior combinations. He was a man who made a deep impression on the world in his way. The lack of his influence will be feit tremendously in his separate sphere. Of the deceased's fauits I will not speak. Mr. Fisk was a man of strong virtues, and it is not to be wondered that he also possessed strong fauits. By comparing the two even the most prejudiced must allow that his character is in equipoles.

Dr. Fingg then proceeded to eulogize Mr. Fisk for his virtues, the chief of which was benevolence, the told two or three anecdotes to lilustrate the unu-sual GENEROSITY OF MR. PISE'S NATURE.

countres of the rew England States. There was no band of music to lend ectat to the occasion, and no pompous decorations upon the hearse or upon carriages which contained the infimate friends of the deceased. Only

without plumes, and drawn of one horse, was placed at the head of the cortege. Beside this, and walking, were the officers of the Ninth regiment, who acted as pan bearers, Lieutenant Colonel Braine, Major Hitchcock, Captains Van Wyck, Miller, Spencer and Burrows, flanked by a guard of honor and followed by Messrs. Thiton and McGowan, officers of the Narragansett Steamship Company, and the remainder of the delegation from the regiment. Just behind the military escort, which in itself was more a matter of ornament than use, came the carriages of the mourners. These were occupied by Mr. Charles F. Moore and Mrs. Pisk, Colone Hooker and wife, sister of the eccased; Mr. Anderson, of New York, a brother-inlaw, and Miss Harrol; Mr. A. J. Pohard and less intimate relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Fisk occupied the remaining carriages, and there was

A Long Following of PEDESTRIANS.

In all respects the procession, like the rest-of the ceremonies of to-day, was devoid to outward manifestations of grief. The route from the church lay in a direct line and straight road to the cemetry. It was all up hill. The carriages, or sleight, rather, for all the vehicles were upon runners, moved slowly down stain street, crossed the bidge and proceeded up the steep acclivity to the summit, where was located the resting place of the deceased innabitants of Brattlebore. It is a dreary place, this cemetery. Burial places are always loacsome in appearance; but this one, sit and besides being destitute of natural adornments is intimees and general disagreeablity which can be second to few in the winer, possesses claims for chiminess and general disagreeablity which can be second to few in the summit of a very steep hill and exposed to the coid winds which always desolute this section of the country in the winch was purchased by Mr. Fis

tery there was at least six inches of snow. The shrubbery—for there were no trees there—trembled in the wintry blasts, and the whole scene was one of desolation. So cold was the weather that none bestee Mrs. Fisk and her sisters, with the military gentlemen present, aligned from the carriages. These formed a circle around the grave. The colin was taken from the nearest and placed into a box covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver in added to the top was the inscription, in toman litters, "James Fisk, Jr." After a brief delay, necessitated by the duties of the occasion, the colin was slowly lowered into the grave, amid the sobs of many of the mourners round about. The ropes were withdrawn and Chaplain Flagg, with uncovered nead, uttered the words, "And now may the bressing of God the Pather, Son and Holy Gnost abile with you all evermore. Amen." Mrs. Fisk here uttered a hysterical shriek, audible only to those who stood near by, and then moved away, supported on the arm of her brother. Miss Harrod followed, seemingly agitated in a greater measure than her patroness, and

THE IMMEDIATE MOURNERS
also left the ground. Adjutant Allien stood with head uncovered at the head of the grave, and seemed dewildered at the scene. The graved grees, however, soon brought him to a realization of his position; for as the first clous of earth resounded upon the codific hid he straightened up with a will and issued the orders, "Officers of the Ninth, prepare to form." They gathered themselves together and ranged in double ranks in the pathway, to be ready. "Gentlemen," said the Adjutant, 'your train will leave the depot for New York at half-past three o'clock precisely. Sielghs are prepared for your conveyance at the outside gates, Forward, march?" And with their disappearance occurred the departure of the crowd.

Tonight Brattleboro is cheerless and forsaken, and with the morrow there will be a gradually increasing forgetfulness of the event which has caused so much mourning throughout the country.

LARGE FIRE IN FIRST AVENUE

Twelve Horses and a Cow Consumed. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock last night fire broke out in a lot of frame stables in the rear of 816 First avenue, burning up twelve horses and one cow. The buildings were owned by Morris Swartzchild, and occupied by several parties as stables. Lockwood & Reynolds lost four parties as stables. Lockwood & Reynolds lost four horses and sets of harness, valued at \$1,000; hetke & Leys, five horses, one cow and several sets of harness, valued at \$2,800, fully insured; Levy & Wild, two horses and harness, valued at \$600, msured; N. Leuhman, one horse and harness, \$600, insured. The fire extended to the frame blacksmith shop adjoining, occupied by John Logan. All the buildings were completely destroyed. The origin of the fire and the amount of insurance could not be ascertained last man. The potice and firemen used every effort in their power to get the animals from the burning building, but the flames had gained such headway before discovered they were unable to render them any assistance whatever.

STABBED IN THE GROIN.

At eleven o'clock last night A lam Stagner and Nicholas Ladearious became engaged in a quarrel at the corner of Fifty-second street and Ninth avenue, during which the latter drew a kulfe and stabbed Stagner in the groin, inflicting a slight wound. The wounded mun was attended by a police surgeon and sent home. Ladearious was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-second preemet, and will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

The arrival of the Liverpool ship La Escosisa at San Francisco was announced by special despatch yesterday.

Henry Reardon, the proprietor of the Marble Pillar, at
Albany, diel yesterday morning, after a few days' liness.

James Fisk, Jr.
Luther Smith, of Biddeford. Me., convicted for shooting als two sons in a quarrel about two quarts of rum, has been centenced to ten years in the State Prison. Andrew I very rears in the State Prison.

Andrew J. Pertecte, who was convicted at the December term of the Criminal Court in Chicago of the murver of his was entired to be hanged, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. By the decision of the Supreme Court the Boston and Maine Railroad Company is allowed to have two millions of additional stock for the purpose of extending the road from South Berwick to Portland.

South Berwick to Portland.

R. M. Pularier, of the Herald, was yesterday elected a director of the National Bank of the Commonweath, Boston, and Messrs. Waters, of the Advertise, and Worthington, of the Tenseller, were re-elected to the same position.

A Claveland jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of Carl Martins to the effect that he died from partaking of pork inflicted with stricking spiralis. His wife and two children are in a dangerous condition from the same cause.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad deny the statements of passengers that they are not allowed to send despatches from San Francisco regarding the condition of the road. The travel between Sacramento and Vallejo by rail has been recumed.

spaces from San Francisco regarding the condition of the road. The travel between Sacramento and Vallejo by rail has been resumed.

A report from Rawlins Station yesterday says there has been an train from the West since the 6th inst. The passenger train from the East has been at that station since Monday morning. One train turned back and ran enstward from there yesterday. The snow plough had started for Creston, where the road is blocked.

The first day's drawing of the Academy of Music Lottery, Charleston, S. U., closed at twelve o'clock on Monday night. The following grand prizes were drawn:—No. 116,036, Academy of Music; 120,226, \$100,000; \$9,795, \$10,000. Benies there have been drawn twelve other prizes of \$1,000 each and 700 prizes of smaller amounts.

The millinery store of Mrs. Owen, in Carmel, N. Y., was broken into on Monday night and millinery goods stolen amounting to over one thousand dollars. The store of Reed & Mygati, in Brewsler's, was also broken into, probably by the same thieves, and about the hundred dollars worth of gloves, ribboos, sliks, &c., were stolen. There is no clue to the thieves.

Pursuant to orders of the General Land Office and in ac-

the thieves.

Pursuant to orders of the Geocral Land Office and in accordance with the law of Congress, the officers of the Menasha (Wis.) land office, Monday atternoon, offered for sale as public accion the two townships of land on the reservation of the Stockbridge and Munsic tribes of Indians, in Shawanaw county. There was a large attendance of buyers and bidding was lively.

GENEROSITY OF MR. FISE'S NATURE.

One poor woman had been discovered trying to force her way through the crowd at the Grand Central Hetel, and on inquiry it was found that Colonel Fisk had kept her and her family from starvation for the last six months. His greatest monument is the lamentation of the poor. His faith and works conjoined hath made him whole. Another virtue of his was his self-reliance—whenever he thought best to carry through a project he carried it through without fear or assistance. The reverend Doctor closed with an eloquent application of the Lexi—"Be ye also ready."

At the conclusion of Dr. Flagg's remarks the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience were invited to view the features of the audience with a two story projection in the rear and a ment under the woloc. The local seature with a two story projection in the rear and a ment under the woloc. The local is estimated by the providence states and the rear and a ment under the woloc. The local seature with a two story projection in the rear and a ment under the woloc. The local seature with a two story projection in the rear and a ment under the woloc. The local seature with a two stor